

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application, as amended, is respectfully requested. Applicants have amended claims 21 and 28, and canceled claims 22 and 28. No new matter is introduced by this Amendment. Accordingly, entry of this Amendment is respectfully requested.

The Examiner has rejected claims 21-22, 24-26 and 28-32 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,625,338 to Pildner et al. ("Pildner") in view of U.S. Patent 5,991,279 to Haugli et al. ("Haugli") and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0140571 to Hayes et al. ("Hayes").

Applicants' independent claims 21 and 28, as amended, recite a security alarm system and a method of synchronizing a security alarm system using the same. The security alarm system comprises, *inter alia*, a battery powered wireless keypad and an AC powered control panel. The wireless keypad comprises a Radio Frequency (RF) receiver and a reduced display module. The reduced display module provides an accurate display of the present status of the security alarm system. The AC powered control panel comprises a RF transmitter comprising means for transmitting first periodic sync signals over short durations and with a periodicity such that a total of all of the first periodic sync signals over a period of one hour are equal to or less than a total of 2 second on-air time per hour, the first periodic sync signals being received and used by the RF receiver to maintain proper synchronization of the receiver with the RF transmitter during second periodic wake up windows for possible transmissions of data, and means for transmitting data during at least some of the second periodic wake up windows for the transmission of data. The receiver wakes periodically to receive first periodic sync signals, which are used by the receiver to maintain the receiver properly synchronized with the transmitter during the second periodic wake up windows for possible transmissions of data from

the transmitter. The receiver wakes periodically for a short duration at the start of each second periodic wake up window to receive a possible transmission of data, and if no transmission is received goes back to sleep, and if a transmission is received stays awake to receive the full transmission of data. According to the configuration of claim 21, the average current consumed by the battery-powered receiver is less than the average current required to maintain the receiver awake continuously.

Pildner teaches a security system having a two-way wireless keypad, which operates in a particular manner for improved operation. The keypad processes information to effectively reduce communications between the control panel and the keypad. The keypad selectively activates and deactivates a transmitter and receiver arrangement for power conservation reasons. The system provides confirmation of communications between the keypad and the control panel to increase the reliability of the system. Pildner does not teach or suggest a RF transmitter comprising means for transmitting first periodic sync signals over short durations and with a periodicity such that a total of all of the first periodic sync signals over a period of one hour are equal to or less than a total of 2 second on-air time per hour.

Haugli teaches a two-way satellite communications system that includes an Earth station communicating with a plurality of remote terminals using a network access protocol that facilitates low power consumption by the terminals. The earth station generates forward link TDM packet data transmissions on one or-more satellite channels, and detects, despreads and decodes multiple concurrent return link slotted CDMA packet transmissions on one or more satellite channels. The earth station communicates through a wired connection with a packet processing center, which ultimately both delivers return link packet data to end-customers and receives forward link packet data from end-customers. The remote terminals receive, process,

and act upon forward link TDM transmissions on one or more satellite channels, and generate slotted spread spectrum CDMA transmissions on the return link on one or more satellite channels. The remote terminals communicate with a local digital data source and/or sink, digitize one or more local analog sensor signals, enter into a sleep mode to minimize the terminal's power consumption, and access the satellite communications network in accordance with the system network access protocol. However, Haugli does not teach or suggest a RF transmitter comprising means for transmitting first periodic sync signals over short durations and with a periodicity such that a total of all of the first periodic sync signals over a period of one hour are equal to or less than a total of 2 second on-air time per hour. Haugli teaches that "after one hour the terminal sleep period ends and the timer wakes up the terminal just before the start of an anticipated incoming subframe on the forward link and the received signal is digitalized over a 0.625 sec. receive window so as to ensure that the window encompasses a complete 0.5 sec. subframe". However, neither the 0.625 sec. receive window nor the 0.5 sec. subframe is equivalent to the first periodic sync signal. According to Haugli, the 0.625 sec. receive window is subsequently processed to identify a unique synchronization word carried by the 0.5 sec. subframe. Therefore, neither the 0.625 sec. receive window nor the 0.5 sec. subframe defines the periodicity of the first sync signal which is used to synchronize the receiver and the transmitter during the following second periodic wake up windows.

Hayes discloses a system and a method for using a hand held device having a display to display information related to a consumer appliance. The system generally includes the consumer appliance which has a memory in which is stored an electric document including instructions relevant to the operation of the consumer appliance. The consumer appliance is adapted to communicate with the hand-held device and the hand-held device can display in the

display a representation of the electronic document. Hayes is applied to teach a reduced module providing an accurate display of the present status of the security alarm system. Therefore, Hayes does not teach or suggest a RF transmitter comprising means for transmitting first periodic sync signals over short durations and with a periodicity such that a total of all of the first periodic sync signals over a period of one hour are equal to or less than a total of 2 second on-air time per hour.

Thus, none of Pildner, Haugli or Hayes, taken alone or in combination, discloses the combination of features recited in the Applicants' independent claims. Nor is there any motivation in any of the references taken alone or in combination to provide "means for transmitting first periodic sync signals over short durations and with a periodicity such that a total of all of the first periodic sync signals over a period of one hour are equal to or less than a total of 2 second on-air time per hour", as recited in the Applicants' claims 21 and 28. Therefore, claims 21 and 28, from which claims 22, 24-26 and 29-32 depend, are patentable over the combination of Pildner, Haugli and Hayes. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 21-22, 24-26 and 28-32 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is overcome and withdrawal thereof is respectfully requested.

The Examiner has further rejected claims 23, 27 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Pildner in view of Haugli, further in view of Hayes and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0053710 A1 to Gibbons et al. ("Gibbons"). The Examiner has further rejected claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Pildner in view of Haugli, further in view of Hayes and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,107,488 to Schreder et al. ("Schreder").

Applicants' independent claims 21 and 28, from which claims 23, 24, 27, and 30 depend, are discussed as above. Pildner, Haugli and Hayes are discussed as above.

Gibbons teaches a remote unit for a personal wireless area network including a receiver, an AC power supply, a battery-backup power supply, and a controller. The battery-backup becomes operative when the AC power supply fails and supplied power to the receiver. The controller detects when the AC power supply fails and controls the receiver and the battery-backup power supply by invoking a sleep mode of operation. The sleep mode of operation is periodically interrupted by the controller controlling the receiver and the battery-backup power supply to enter a standby mode of operation in which the receiver scans for a connect message from a base station indicating an incoming call. The controller coordinates the sleep mode and the standby mode of operations based on a frame count that is generated from an identification number of the remote unit. A highly bandwidth-efficient communications method is employed in the base station to enable it to coordinate communication with the remote unit when it changes from the sleep mode to the standby mode. Gibbons is applied to teach that transmission of data is no greater than 3 seconds. Gibbons fails to overcome the deficiency of the combination of Pildner, Haugli and Hayes. Therefore, the rejection of claims 23, 27 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on the combination of Pildner, Haugli, Hayes and Gibbons is overcome and withdrawal thereof is respectfully requested.

Schreder discloses a circuit arrangement for switching an externally accessible service channel formed by additional bits within a digital data signal through a repeater of a radio relay network. The circuit arrangement comprises means for removing a digital service channel signal transmitter with the aid of the additional bits from a received digital data signal, means for re-inserting the removed digital service-channel signal into a transmitted digital data signal and an output control circuit for shifting removed digital service-channel signal in time depending on the phase of a receive clock. Schreder is applied to teach that the transmitter and receiver

comprise clocks and the clocks have no more than 2 millisecond time shift relative to each other. Schreder fails to overcome the deficiency of the combination of Pildner, Haugli and Hayes. Therefore, the rejection of claim 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on the combination of Pildner, Haugli, Hayes and Schreder is overcome and withdrawal thereof is respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections, and allowance of all pending claims in due course.

Respectfully submitted,



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